Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1809. [No. 2516.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

☞ COTTON.

50 bales PRIME UPLAND COTTON, for sale by the subscriber, at a very moderate price and on a liberal credit.

Joseph H. Mandeville.
June 1.

Just Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand gross, or single one.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.

Price One Dollar—
Just received by ROBERT GRAY.
ALSO,
A general assortment of
Lee's Patent Family Medicines,
AND
Dr. Rogers' Vegitable Pulmonic Detergent.
March 17.

Just Received

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,
A few copies of the works of
FISHER AMES,
Compiled by a number of his friends—to which are prefixed notices of his life and character. Price $ 3 50 in boards.
May 17.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Roufett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 21.

ROBERT GRAY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED
The following new Songs
SET TO MUSIC:
The Lay of Love, written by J. L. Lewis, Esq. The music composed by Dr. J. Clarke. Price 25 cents.
The Home of my Heart, a Ballad, sung by Mr. Incledan, and composed by Mr. E. Phelps. Price 25 cents.
Twice Forward, a favorite Cotillion, adapted to the new song of No, no, no, it can't be so. Price 25 cents.
The Days that are gone, a Ballad, with an accompaniment for the piane forte, composed by Dr. Clarke. Price 37 1-2 cents.
On a beautiful Butterfly, burnt in a bal[lo]m. Price 12 1-2 cnts.
June 6. 1

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,
Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.
ALSO,
36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.
James Patton.
April 19.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin,
June 9. dtf

NOTICE.

IN pursuahce of the decree of the hon. the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, the subscribers will proceed to sell at public sale on the premises on Saturday the first day of July next, for ready money, that three story BRICK HOUSE situate on the south side of Prince-street, between Fairfax & Water streets, formerly occupied by Adam S. Swoope, deceased.

Thomas Swann,
Edmund I. Lee,
COMMISSIONERS.
May 29. dts

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Princestreet Wharf—
Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.
Molasses, West-India, and New-Englan Rum in do.
Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.
1 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.
Best Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings n barrels.
Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity f Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens, Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage. Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar. 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.
January

Black River Lottery,

NO. 2.
Prizes in the wheel at the close of the 31st day's drawing.

1	prize of	– – –	$20,000
2	do. of	– – –	10,000
1	do. of	– – –	2,000
1	do. of	– – –	1,000
6	do. of	– – –	500
18	do. of	– – –	200
47	do. of	– – –	100
59	do. of	– – –	50
153	do. of	– – –	20
550	do. of	– – –	10

Total gain of the wheel 5010 dollars.
First drawn number this day is entitled to *ten thousand dollars.*
Present price of tickets 12 dollars.
For sale by
ROBERT GRAY.
June 12.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending shortly to leave this place, requests all to whom he is indebted to call and receive payment; and all who are indebted to him are hereby requested to call and settle their accounts, as my circumstances will not justify any longer indulgence.

Samuel M'Claud.
June 3. co3w

FOR FREIGHT,

The SHIP
MINERVA,
JOHN GIVEN, jun. Master;
Burthen about 400 hogsheads of tobacco, or 2800 barrels flour, is a substantial fast sailing vessel and in complete order to take a cargo on board immediately. Apply to
Lawrason and Fowle.
June 8. dtf

For BOSTON,

The Schooner
ELIZABETH,
JEREMIAH NEWCOMB, Master;
To sail next week. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to
John G. Ladd.
Who has for sale, now landing from said vessel,
75 tons Plaister of Paris.
May 29.

FOR SALE OR LEASE,

For a term of Years,
My manufacturing MILL on Neabsco Run, near the stage road, and very convenient to navigation, now in complete order, having two pair of burrs, and all in the newly invented machinery, and can grind from 50 to 60 barrels of flour in the 24 hours—besides the CROPS of WHEAT of the subscriber on Potomac, which can always be had at market price. This mill is conveniently situated to a fine farming back country.—There is attached to the mill two acres of Land, a good granary and miller's house [more land though can be had if desired].—Any person desirous of such property, can be informed all about it on application to my agent, *Thomas T. Page*, at Neabsco, near Dumfries, Virginia.

John Tayloe.
Neabsco, June 10—14. 3t

For Sale, at the same place,
The elegant and staunch built SCHOONER
SARAGOSSA,
Launched this day—now rigging, and preparing for sea, and is supposed can be completely fitted in three weeks. She is calculated to carry eight hundred barrels—of easy draught of water—and from her appearance, sea faring men think she will sail uncommonly fast.

Thomas T. Page.
Neabsco, June 10—14. 3t

Ten Dollars Reward,

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, about six weeks since, a negro woman named LIDDY, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, she is a black likely woman, has remarkable thin lips and her nose is not flat, has lost most of her fore teeth, she had a variety of cloathing not recollected. It is supposed she is lurking about Alexandria as her husband lives with Mr. Robert Anderson. She is a very noted woman in this town having lived within a few years in several families before I bought her. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and securing her in jail so that I get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

Peter Sherron.
June 13. d2w

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has
Recommenced the Grocery Business,
At his Store on King near Washington-street.
WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,
A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,
Warranted genuine, particularly his
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,
Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.
May 7. dtf.

FOR RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE of the late Colonel Hooe, on Water-street.—It is spacious and convenient, and has all necessary outhouses, with a very excellent garden attached to it.

J. H. Hooe,
John Muncaster,
Executors.
March 25. eotf

PUBLIC SALE.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,
Will be sold, at the Vendue Store, on a credit of 60 days,
3 quarter casks o. Carcavilla WINE.
14 Lisbon STRAW CARPETS, plain and figured, of different sizes.

P. G. Marsteller.
June 15. dts

☞ *COFFEE.*

14,000 lbs. COFFEE, lately received per brig SALLY ELIZA, from St. Bartholomews, and for sale by

J. Tucker.

ALSO FOR SALE,
Three building LOTS, situated between Union street and the river Potomac.
HE WILL ALSO RENT
His WAREHOUSE and WHARF, for one or more years.
June 15. 3t

MOLASSES.

20 hogsheads RETAILING MOLASSES, for sale by

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.
June 10. d

Doctor I. J. Lemyn,

A professional DENTIST—*of Baltimore,*
RESPECTFULLY acquaints the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Alexandria, that he intends to practice in this place for a few days, in all the various branches of his profession. No genteel person of either sex can give or receive pleasure or comfort, by teeth coated with tarr or decayed gums, or fœted breath. His method of cleaning teeth will be found both easy and efficacious, as hundreds can attest in Baltimore and elsewhere. Without giving pain, or hurting the enamel, he removes the tartar, &c. when the teeth will assume a beautiful appearance the gums adhering to the teeth; but if the state of the gums require it, doctor C. will give to the person an antiscorbutic lotion of chemical preparation, which gained the applause of hundreds both in Europe and America.—It is pleasant, innocent, and effectual, in smoothing and whitening the teeth and curing the gums, rendering them red and firm, preventing the decay of the teeth and sweetening the breath. Doct. C. fits artificial teeth from one to an entire set, with such nicety, to answer the useful purposes of nature, and of so natural an appearance that it is impossible to distinguish them from real ones. Dr. C. flatters himself from his being regularly bred to the practice of physick, as well as to the Dentist Business, and his long experience on the continent of Europe (France and Spain) to give to all those who favour him with their commands, every possible satisfaction.
May 13. d.
N. B. Doctor C. will wait on any lady or gentleman at their respective houses, or may be consulted at the City Tavern.

PUBLIC SALE.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from *Lewis Summers*, for the security of *Robert Moss*, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May next, on the premises, near William Padget's tavern, in Fairfax county, a *TRACT OF LAND*, situated on the new and old turnpike roads, about 5 miles from Alexandria, containing 36 and quarter acres. A credit of of sixty and ninety days will be allowed.

R. I. Taylor, *Trust.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until Monday the 26th June next.
May 30.

Wanted to Hire,

BY THE MONTH OR YEAR,
A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, to whom, if of approved character, very liberal wages would be given. Enquire at the Printing Office of the Alexandria Gazette.
June 10. co4t

A YOUNG MAN,

WHO can produce satisfactory recommendations, will be glad to be employed in some dry or wet good store, or in some office. A letter directed to E. M. and [le]ft at this office, will be attended to.
April [illegible] 2[illegible]

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *May* 29.

DEBATE

on Mr. Randolph's motion for approving the late conduct of the president of the U. States.

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Randolph's Speech continued.*]

Although, sir, it be no part of my intention, as I said when I rose, to enter into the merits of the main question, I think it necessary to say a few words in explanation what fell from me a few days ago, when prepared to discuss this subject, when rhaps I was misunderstood, and very obably, because I may not have expressd myself as accurately as I could have ished. It has been stated that this offer the part of the British government and ceptance on the part of ours—this truce, call it what you will, patched up between e two countries, is more advantageous to reat Britain than the late offer to suspend e embargo as to Great Britain and keep on as to France, would have been if acpted. This is one of the cases in which y argument is fairly met, as far at least it can be met by mere assertion—and, er the decision of this motion for indefite postponement (which I perceive will lost) on the discusssion of the main estion, all I ask of gentlemen is to state e argument as it really was offered, and they refute it they shall have my best anks; I shall listen to them with a mind rfectly open to conviction. But if genmen state something else, they cannot ppose that I will interrupt them in the urse of their career of success against araments not of my creation but their own. shall therefore in the course of this disssion take no kind of notice, of any statent of my argument that can be made unss it be a perfectly fair statement, and the ue matter be met, any further than finally recapitulate by way of reply what I conive to be the true points in dispute. Here one point: that as far as we have gone in e present adjustment, it is more disadntageous to Great Britain than the prosal for suspending the embargo. That is fact on which every man in the house is mpetent to decide, and one on which I em the arguments offered by me to you be so irresistably conclusive, that I will ot notice any thing in the way of assertion this point further than to suggest that is has been thrown out in the spirit of the overb, that *good wine needs no bush.*—Nothing is more common in the state which represent, than for a horse dealer having vo horses, to dispose of, to give praise to e most indifferent, in proportion precise- as it is inferior to the other, because it is pposed that the good horse will always ll himself, and it is necessary to recomend the other by all the address of which at sort of people are never destitute. Now the present case of the late adjustment of hich nobody *openly* complains, it is supsed to be one which meets so general an pprobation that it is not worth while to say much in its commendation. Now, sir, as his old horse is to be linked in the same eam, if the jockey can once establish that e is a better nag than the grey mare, than hat which is generally acknowledged to be ood, his point is gained. That is the uestion in dispute; and until I hear the rgument which I submitted to you last veek, answered, I shall say not a single word upon it. To be sure, sir, if we alow, that the proposition to suspend the mbargo as to Great Britain was more dvantageous for her than the late one, we nust admit that it was more advantageous o Great Britain to have her ships excluded from our waters than admitted into them; that it is more advantageous to have the old non-importation act in force than to have it repealed; that is more advantageous for her to have a difficult hampered trade, and her ships of war excluded whilst those of France were admitted in perfect freedom, than to have her trade with us put on the footing on which it stood prior to the old non-importa- act, and our trade to France cut off and nch ships excluded. If gentlemen be- this, it is very well—I admire their faith. There is a point of fact on which it unfortunately happens that there has been and does exist in this house too much difference of opinion. It is a fact which can be established conclusively by your journals, and the reading of the documents received from the executive when he recommended the embargo will convince gentlemen of it. Gentlemen say that the fact of the existence of the orders in council was known here when they are compelled to confess the president intimated nothing of it in his message. Produce the National Intelligencer; produce the passage so often alluded to in relation to these orders—and what conclusion is to be drawn from it? Why, sir, that some speculation might have been hazarded on the subject, something in the way of conjecture. Do gentlemen believe that the late president of the United States had a peculiar diffidence in the National Intelligencer? Had he any peculiar diffidence in that paper, of all others in the world, that, when he sent the proclamation cut out of a British newspaper, he would not have sent us a file of the National Intelligencer or that article from which they say went to establish the existence of the orders in council? Had he any cause for peculiar diffidence in the National Intelligencer, that he would not send us an extract from that paper while he sent us extracts from others—even British papers. Or are gentlemen prepared to say that the conductors of that gazette have more certain information on the subject of our foreign concerns than is possessed by the president of the United States himself? I hope not, sir. The fact of the orders in council being known in this country by our government—they might have been known by the British minister—but their being known by our government and by us, and the embargo growing out of them is the point at issue.

A gentleman told me the other day "You forget that though they were not known, the *probability of them was known.* This is a new discovery—what kind of knowledge is this same knowledge of probability, sir? Their *probability* might have been *conjecture*—but did that imply a knowledge that such orders had issued or would issue? And can you assume that fact without throwing on the late president of the United States a degree of odium which in my opinion he is not fairly entitled to. I think it is treating him unjustly and cruelly to suppose that they were known. For, in supposing it, you pre-suppose that he has failed in his duty in communicating it in that message which recommended the embargo. The orders in council were not known in this city or in this house when the President of the U. S. recommended the embargo. I protest upon my honor that they were not known to me; nor did I hear them mentioned on that day. As to their having been known in New York, you might as well say that they were known in Quebec or Halifax, or even London itself. What does the fact of their having been known in N. York prove but that they were known in New York? Could that knowledge in N. York be a rule of conduct for us? If the orders in council were known at the time the President recommended the embargo, *let the proofs be produced;* and though I should not be willing to vote either approbation or disappprobation on this subject, I should be at a loss how to refuse a vote of disapprobation on the conduct of the late President of the U. S. for neglecting to apprise us of their existence. But he did his duty. He knew not of any orders in council, and mentioned none; the embargo grew out of the state of affairs which existed when we were in perfect ignorance of the orders in council, out of the correspondence from Paris in relation to the Berlin decree, and the British proclamation respecting seamen.

Sir, in speaking of the amendment moved by the worthy gentleman from Massachusetts whom I see in his place, and my reluctance to vote for it, my meaning may have been misunderstood, and probably because it was not very correctly expressed. When we speak of the government of the United States, what do we mean? Do we mean the president of the U. States and his secretaries, or the executive, legislature and judiciary, but more especially the executive and legislature? Now when I spoke of the disposition of the government of the U. S. I had particularly in my eye the manifestation of a spirit in the other house of Congress and in this also, which demonstrated most conclusively to my mind that notwithstanding our celebrated vote of "AND FRANCE"—bringing up France in the rear, like a needless Alexandrine, like the latter part of a wounded snake, dragging its slow length along—that there did, under all this smoke of hostility to *both* belligerents exist a cool deliberate disposition to go to war with one only—and I take motions made in the other branch of the legislature and motions and speeches made on this floor and on record as a proof of such disposition. I infer the disposition of government not merely from declarations of the president of the U. States himself, but from the semi-official oracular sayings of gentlemen supposed to be, and in fact known to be, in his confidence. I did hear, and I confess I heard it with some pleasure, that there existed a difference ofopinion on this subject in the cabinet at the late session of Congress; and that the late president of the U. States (God bless him for it!) on that question *was with* us, and would not be driven into a war with England—and that the leaders of the war party were deplorably chagrined and disappointed by it. So when I speak of the government of the U. S. I wish not to be understood as alluding to any disposition which the late president of the U. S. had to go to war with Great Britain. But, sir, I do think, after hearing the report of the late committee of foreign relations, declaring that there were but two alternatives, embargo or war, and seeing all the members but two vote to this effect; that war with one of these nations was submission, and submission the most base and abject too to the other—and then hearing gentlemen declare they were for war with *one* of those nations—the conclusion is irresistible that they were for making that abject submission to the other nation; or that it was mere hollow hypocrisy for covering the design of going to war with one of those belligerents and succumbing to the other. I should be childish not to believe that there did exist a disposition such as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Jackson) intimates did not exist in what he calls the government of the U. States.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

Senate of the United States.

JUNE 12.

On motion by Mr. *Giles*, resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether it be expedient and proper at this time to make any provision by law for remitting the penalties and forfeitures incurred by the violations of some of the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the U. States from and after the 1st of January 1808," so far only as relates to the introduction of slaves into certain parts of the U. States, who were lately forcibly expelled from the Island of Cuba, with the French inhabitants thereof.

Messrs. Giles, Bradley, *A*nderson, Crawford and Franklin were appointed the committee.

After considering the bill to amend and continue in force the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. S. and G. Britain and France, &c. it was on motion of Mr. *Giles*, postponed till to-morrow.

The same course was then pursued with the bill to direct the sale of gun-boats.

June 13.

The President communicated two reports from B. H. Latrobe, surveyor of the public buildings. Referred to Messrs. Brent, Gregg and Leib.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to amend and continue in force the act entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. States and G. Britain and France and their dependencies."

On motion of Mr. *Anderson* the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Lloyd*, resolved, that the President of the U. S. be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate such information, in relation to our concerns with G. Britain, as may be in possession of the department of state, and as he may think it expedient so submit to the Senate.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to direct the sale of gun-boats.

Mr. *Bradley* moved to postpone its further consideration until the first Monday in January next.

This motion was negatived.

When, on motion of Mr. *Anderson*, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to morrow.

From the North American.

PARTIAL ABROGATION OF THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The new order in council was issued after a communication of our non-intercourse law, and in all probability with a view to induce its abrogation as to G. Britain. The London papers state, that Mr. Pinkney as well as the American merchants are satisfied with it. But our democrats openly and loudly condemn it; accordingly their celebrations at New York, which were intended for the 10th of June, were by public notices laid aside after the arrival of the Pacific. In what point of view the matter will be regarded at Washington a day or two will shew.

The new order in council interdicts no trade, that a fair interpretation of our laws does not equally interdict; and it is not even so extensively prohibitory; for the Hanstowns and the kingdom of Italy are exempt from their interdict. Meanwhile, it is manifest that a pure and simple revocation of the orders of Jan. and Nov. 1807 was not meant as the foundation of Mr. Madison's proclamation. This conclusion we draw from Mr. Erskine's letter to Mr. Smith of 18th April [No. 3] in which after stating the change which had taken place by the accommodation of the Chesapeake affair, he communicates the intention of the British government to send an envoy extraordinary, and proceeds to say: "his majesty would be willing to withdraw his orders in council of Jan. and Nov. 1807, so far as respects the U. States, in the persuasion, that the president would issue a proclamation for the renewal of the intercourse with G. Britain, and that *whatever difference of opinion should arise in the interpretation of the terms of such an agreement* will be removed in the proposed negociation." Here is a latitude taken by the British envoy which is acquiesced in by our executive.

The conclusion is in our view undeniable, that this new regulation discloses only a transient state of things, which is subject to revision and change on the arrival of the envoy extraordinary, who may be shortly expected. At any rate we have above exhibited a convincing evidence, that when the proclamation was issued, no agreement had been made as to the terms and details of the abrogation of the former orders in council.

MARYLAND.

GOVERNOR LLOYD'S *ADDRESS,*

On Friday last, after he had taken the oath of office required by the constitution:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

It might betray a want of candor on my part, were I to refrain on this occason from an expression of the gratification I feel at being elected governor of the state by a general vote of its representatives:—Accept then, gentlemen, my sincere acknowledgements for the confidence reposed in me. I am well aware, gentlemen, that the duties assigned to the office of governor are neither complicated nor numerous, and that no uncommon talents are necessary to discharge them. This, to be sure, is a consideration neither flattering to pride nor to ambition; but is pleasing to me, inasmuch as it leads me to hope that it is within the compass of my feeble abilities to discharge them with fidelity and with justice to the state. I am also well aware, gentlemen, that in discharging my duties, I may fall under the displeasure of some and perhaps many prejudiced and interested persons. But as I firmly trust that in my conduct I shall be governed by the solemn oaths I have just taken in your presence, I shall hope for the approbation of all good men, and shall fearlessly meet the powers of the wicked and designing.

It may not be improper at this time, gentlemen, to prevent misunderstandings—and perhaps misrepresentations, to make a declaration of my political tenets. If in this digression I am in error, I must trust gentlemen to your liberality to pardon it.

I profess myself to be a *democratic republican:* and in my present station it shall be my pride and care to advance the happiness and to protect inviolate the sovereignty of the state and people. *That my political conduct in future will not be marked as it has been, by some aberrations from what some too zealous partizans may consider the rule of party, I cannot nor will not promise. The principles of real republicanism, and of course the principles of truth and justice shall guide me in my conduct; nor can it be expected when conscientiously discharging my duty under the injunctions of a solemn oath that I should commit myself to the direction of any party or set of men,* however respectable, however worthy. It shall be my pride, gentlemen, with my limited powers to unite with you and the other branches of the government to advance the prosperity and harmony of the state, and may it be the lot of our happy country to enjoy for ages to come the blessings and the comforts that have pleased Providence heretofore to bestow upon us.

A YOUNG MAN,

WHO can produce satisfactory recommendations, will be glad to be employed in some dry or wet good store, or some office. A letter directed to E. M. at this office, will be attended to.

April 9 2aw

Alexandria Daily Ga

FRIDAY, JUNE 16

The legislature of Maryland Saturday without making a of a senator. The seat of consequently vacated.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENT

WEDNESDAY, *June*
[CONCLUDED.]

[*Taken for the Alexandria*

Resolution to obtain the re carthagena prisoners before th

Mr. *Ross*. What are t made? They were of a sinis bottomed on sound policy; bu thing which was said tending this was an impolitic measure. it would be robbing the pu while the war worn soldier liv ed for, to relieve villains. Th fortunate men, born from soc gents of vice and duplicity, duction. I know that stern itself in sitting aloof from th of nature, but I know, that i society the unwary will often to the machinations of compa a father say, if his daughter by the flights of her imagina of youth, that she might li he would never forgive there is more humanity sity, more liberality in character, than to advan trines. Was this question the people of this country, prophet, I will not hesitate would find a verdict in favor by countrymen. Young m ambitious; these were told t honor, wealth and quality, saw men at the head of the sessed of fortune and res all, mig it they not easily hazard their little gains; pose it was other than a law That these young men were is evidence beyond the pow their endeavors to escape fro their imprisonment rather t the voyage. Can America professing the humanity fou heart, see their countrymen the afflictions, the sufferings ness of imprisonment and steel our hearts against th would hold towards them humanity, and stretch fo help: Extend mercy to and they will warn their cou like unlawful acts, they wi them the mild justice of A the severity of despotic po them from precept with a constitution and laws.

Mr. Taylor. If I could in the light of its advocate it the duty of government men; but as I see it, an at lief would but aggravate t sunshine stories of humani enough before a judge, a but are not calculated for a dy, whose duty it is to ma punishment of crimes, not for their perpetration. found guilty and condemn thority of Spanish laws be improper in this gove terference, to infringe th that authority. What w ment of Spain or those apply to say? Why, th heard, and have had so your acquaintance with th men, and now we have p these impressions they w plication, and the prisone jects of jealousy, worse rigorously watched; whil rest on this government force for their release. take this deliberate step, people are innocent. Themselves. I was tol counsellor in my state, w the cause of more than 10 course of his practice, although the nature of they should confess to h their better defence, he who said they were guilt too before court; and court bestow that clemen evidence on both, which house? I would venture t vidence would come out,

ded at Washington a day or
w.
order in council interdicts no
fair interpretation of our laws
ally interdict; and it is not e-
ensively prohibitory; for the
nd the kingdom of Italy are
their interdict. Meanwhile,
that a pure and simple revo-
orders of Jan. and Nov. 1807
nt as the foundation of Mr.
roclamation. This conclusion
n Mr. Erskine's letter to Mr.
h April [No. 3] in which after
hange which had taken place
mmodation of the Chesapeake
mmunicates the intention of the
rnment to send an envoy ex-
and proceeds to say: "he
ld be willing to withdraw his
ncil of Jan. and Nov. 1807, so
s the U. States, in the persua-
president would issue a pro-
the renewal of the intercourse
in, and that *whatever differ-
n should arise in the interpre-
terms of such an agreement* will
in the proposed negociation."
tude taken by the British en-
acquiesced in by our execu-

sion is in our view undeniable,
w regulation discloses only a
e of things, which is subject to
change on the arrival of the
ordinary, who may be shortly
At any rate we have above ex-
nvincing evidence, that when
tion was issued, no agreement
de as to the terms and details
ation of the former orders in

MARYLAND.

VERNOR LLOYD'S
ADDRESS,
ast, after he had taken the oath
quired by the constitution:
*f the Senate, and gentlemen of
e House of Delegates,*
betray a want of candor on my
to refrain on this occason from
n of the gratification I feel a
governor of the state by a ge
f its representatives:—Accep
nen, my sincere acknowledge
e confidence reposed in me.
are, gentlemen, that the duties
he office of governor are neithe
nor numerous, and that no un
nts are necessary to discharge
, to be sure, is a consideration
ring to pride nor to ambition
ng to me, inasmuch as it lead
that it is within the compass o
bilities to discharge them wit
with justice to the state. I an
are, gentlemen, that in discharg
s, I may fall under the displea
e and perhaps many prejudice
ed persons. But as I firmly
my conduct I shall be gover
lemn oaths I have just taken
e, I shall hope for the appr
good men, and shall fearless
wers of the wicked and desig

t be improper at this time, ge
revent misunderstandings—an
representations, to make a d
my political tenets. If in th
am in error, I must trust ge
ur liberality to pardon it.
nyself to be a *democratic repu*
n my present station it shall
d care to advance the happin
ct inviolate the sovereignty
l people. *That my political co
re will not be marked as it h
e aberrations from what so
artizans may consider the r
annot nor will not promise.
real republicanism, and of cou
s of truth and justice shall gu
nduct; nor can it be expect
entiously discharging my du
junctions of a solemn oath t
mit myself to the direction
set of men*, however respec
worthy. It shall be my pri
vith my limited powers to un
d the other branches of the
advance the prosperity and h
state, and may it be the lot
ountry to enjoy for ages to
s and the comforts th
ovidence heretofore to bes

YOUNG MAN,
can produce satisfactory re
dations, will be glad to be
me dry or wet good store,
A letter directed to E. M.
ice, will be attended to.
2aw

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

The legislature of Maryland adjourned Saturday without making any appointment of a senator. The seat of gen. Smith consequently vacated.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 14.
[CONCLUDED.]

[*Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.*]

Resolution to obtain the release of the Cartagena prisoners before the house.

Mr. *Ross*, What are the objections made? They were of a sinister kind, or grounded on sound policy; but he saw no thing which was said tending to shew that it was an impolitic measure. It was said would be robbing the public treasury, while the war worn soldier lived unprovided for, to relieve villains. These were unfortunate men, torn from society by the agents of vice and duplicity, fraud and seduction. I know that stern virtue plumes itself in sitting aloof from the vicissitudes of nature, but I know, that in mixing with society the unwary will often become dupes to the machinations of companions. Would a father say, if his daughter were led away by the flights of her imagination and ardor of youth, that she might live an outcast, he would never forgive her: I trust there is more humanity, more generosity, more liberality in the American character, than to advance such doctrines. Was this question to come before the people of this country, though I am no prophet, I will not hesitate to predict they would find a verdict in favor of their unhappy countrymen. Young men are ardent, ambitious; these were told they would have honor, wealth and quality, and when they saw men at the head of the enterprize, possessed of fortune and respectability, risk all, might they not easily be persuaded to hazard their little gains; could they suppose it was other than a lawful undertaking. That these young men were ignorant there is evidence beyond the power of doubt, in their endeavors to escape from their leaders, their imprisonment rather than acquiesce in the voyage. Can Americans, can any man professing the humanity found in the human heart, see their countrymen laboring under the afflictions, the sufferings, the wretchedness of imprisonment and want. Should we steel our hearts against their distress? I would hold towards them the language of humanity, and stretch forth the hand of help; Extend mercy to the unfortunate, and they will warn their countrymen against like unlawful acts, they will contrast before them the mild justice of American laws and the severity of despotic power, and inspire them from precept with a love of country, constitution and laws.

Mr. Taylor. If I could view this subject in the light of its advocates, I should think it the duty of government to relieve these men; but as I see it, an attempt to their relief would but aggravate their pain. These sunshine stories of humanity, would do well enough before a judge, a junta, or a king, but are not calculated for a deliberative body, whose duty it is to make laws for the punishment of crimes, not to offer rewards for their perpetration. These men were found guilty and condemned under the authority of Spanish laws, and it would be improper in this government by an interference, to infringe the sovereignty of that authority. What would the government of Spain or those whom you would apply to say? Why, that we have long heard, and have had some suspicions of your acquaintance with the designs of these men, and now we have proof of it. Under these impressions they will refuse your application, and the prisoners will become objects of jealousy, worse treated, and more rigorously watched; whilst a suspicion will rest on this government that it may use force for their release. To induce us to take this deliberate step, we are told these people are innocent. Who told us so? Themselves. I was told by an eminent counsellor in my state, who had advocated the cause of more than 100 criminals in the course of his practice, that among them, although the nature of the case required they should confess to him the truth, for their better defence, he never found one who said they were guilty. They said so too before court; and why did not the court bestow that clemency, who heard the evidence on both, which is asked of this house? I would venture to say, if all the evidence would come out, they would not be found so free from guilt either. The British government has been suspected as well as the U. S. to have connived at this enterprize, and it has received Miranda into its bosom; and what has she done? She believed it a delicate subject, and did nothing—this should be a lesson for us. I believe most religiously, that these men were employed for her purposes and service, to make a diversion in her favor, yet she has not extended clemency to them; and shall it be said that we, who have exerted every nerve of our government to relieve our seamen innocently suffering under the lash of a British boatswain, as yet without success, shall we, while this business is unsettled, enter into a crusade for the justly deemed guilty? If the Spanish nation have the same sentiments as this house I trust has, it will spurn our interference: should Burr be, as he deserved, confined in chains, in some penitentiary, for similar acts with these men against the sovereignty of the state, and the British government demand him as her subject, under the pretext of being once a subject always a subject, would not pride raise its crest, and resentment fire our bosoms, at the insolence of such a demand? And must we expect less from the proud minded Spaniard? The sympathy of the nation is not extended to these men; if it was, where are the petitions from every part, in their favor? The sympathy seems to be confined altogether to this house; but I charge its members with no improper motives. This is a subject we have nothing to do with, and would be an interference with Spain which does not belong to us, & only subject the executive to haughty reply.

Mr. *Randolph* blew out a few fugitive remarks, not on the question; but as feathers in the wind, to be kept up by the breath of resentment; in personal allusions, such as "balderdashing with a little county court law learning"—"hoping the country would get rid of leading politicians in the characters of second rate lawyers"—"men wanting heads"—and included in the whole, a critical, satirical, phillipical, enigmatical declamation, laboring rather to keep in than let out, what he would say, of certain members of the house. He indeed generally discovers in his language and gestures, a [illegible] contempt for the abilities of h[illegible] cotemporaries.

[On this subject yesterday he said as encouragement to domestic manufactures by taxing imports, was become a favorite topic, he would have no objection to lay a prohibitory duty on the importation of these men, and would give a large drawback on the exportation of all with such principles.]

Some other members followed, expressing similar opinions for and against the resolution, which was finally lost, ayes 62, nays 61, the speaker deciding in the negative, when the house adjourned about 5 o'clock.

THURSDAY, *June* 15.

Another hat petition, from New Jersey, was presented and referred, and one from Rhode Island, also.

Mr. *Bacon* presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Massachusetts praying the interposition of Congress to protect their domestic fine woollen manufactures. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. *Key* obtained leave of absence for one week from Monday next; and Mr. *Seaver* for the remainder of the session from Monday next.

On motion of *Mr. Eppes*, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, *Mr. Pitkin* in the chair, on the bill entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled, an act for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt, when a motion was made by *Mr. Quincy* to strike out the whole of the first section after the word That, in order to try the principle of the bill. [This question will probably occupy the remainder of the day.]

Amphibious Machinery.—In the debate upon fortifications, Mr. Talmadge remarked that he had never been a disciple of the gun boat school, as he had always believed that fortifications would be necessary to protect the gun boats. Whether this *amphibious machinery* could be sold for 50 per cent. of the original cost, or would not bring a cent, would make no difference in his vote respecting fortifications. Go gun boats where they might, the country must be fortified and defended.

[*Freemans' Journal.*

Connecticut prosecutions.—It is wonderful that it should be made a question *by whom* the prosecutions for libels in Connecticut were instituted. Mr. Jefferson, in his second inaugural speech, recommended to those who had *leisure for the purpose*, to subject to *the salutary coercion of the law* the libellers of himself and other great and good men. Mr. Jefferson's district attorney in Connecticut, not being very much pestered with clients, had ample leisure, very naturally took the hint, and went about the good work. THUS IT IS DEMONSTRATED, that those prosecutions were *instigated*, not *instituted*, by that illustrious enemy of common law (no very good friend either of common sense) the late President of the United States.—*ibid.*

All prospect of an Indian war at an end.—The editor feels great satisfaction in being enabled to communicate to his fellow citizens upon the authority of gov. Harrison, that there existed not the smallest probability of hostilities with any of the neighboring tribes. The body of Indians collected by the prophet have dispersed, and some of his confidential followers are now with the governor. We understand that they very strenuously deny the existence of any intention on their part to attack our settlements, and that their dispersion was attended with some indications of terror and apprehension.—Whether this was occasioned by the military arrangements which were here made, or by the fear of starvation from the prohibition that was issued by the gov. to the traders against supplying them with corn and ammunition, until their designs should be less equivocal, we know not.—[*Vincennes paper.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head quarters, St. Louis, May 8, 1809.

The commander in chief in consequence of information received late last evening and this morning by way of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, is induced to believe that the failure of the late attack by the Sacs on the post of Belleview, together with the preperatory measures which were taken for the defence of our frontier, have for the present disconcerted the hostile plans of the Indians.

The war party of the Sauks have disbanded themselves, except about 30, who have directed their course towards the Osage villages west of the Missouri. Every information confirms the opinion formerly advanced in relation to the hostile designs of the Indians east of the Mississippi and on the borders of the lakes; our safety depends on our vigilance; the enemy merely wait the re-concertion of measures and a more favorable moment of attack; most of them are at this moment engaged in planting their corn; in the mean time the commander in chief has thought proper to direct the volunteer companies encamped at the towns of St. Louis and St. Charles, to return under the command of their proper officers to their respective company rendezvouzes where they will be dismissed, but are requested to hold themselves in readiness to march again at a moment's warning should it be necessary. The commander in chief feels a perfect conviction that the volunteer companies of this territory form the strong arm of its defence, and he therefore assures them, that nothing shall be left undone on his part more completely to arm and equip them.

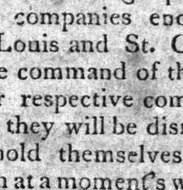
Merriwether Lewis.

Captain Lake, of the ship Flora, from New Orleans, informs us, that the French consul at that place had applied to the governor for the privilege of landing about 18,000 French inhabitants who had been ordered to leave Cuba, which request we understand was granted.

Captain L. further states, that he met in the river, bound up, 7 schrs. and a sloop, and at the outside of the bar, three more schooners, all from St. Jago de Cuba, with about 1200 French passengers.—A ship had also sailed from St. Jago de Cuba, for N. Orleans, with about 500 French passengers.

[*N. Y. paper.*

SHIP NEWS.



Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Schooner Friendship, captain Bell, 14 days from Barracoa—Coffee and Sugar—James Lawrason and others.

Left there brig Humbird, captain Howard, of and for Philadelphia, time of sailing uncertain, had not disposed of the whole of her cargo.

Markets dull.

—— Union, Crocker, Eastern Branch—to load for eastward.

—— Harriett, Keith, Baltimore—dry goods to different merchants.

—— Betsy Ann, Wise, Camben—lumber—to the master.

—— Polly, Fisher, Edenton— do. do.

CLEARED,

Brig Callisto, Stevuon, Newburyport—by Lawrason and Fowle.

Schr. Levisa, Curtis, St. Bartholemews—by John and Thomas Vowell.

—— Dolly, Sanders, Edenton—by the master.

—— William Henry, Sharwood, Richmond by the master.

Sloop Aner, Blackman, do. do.

For Liverpool—*direct*,

The SHIP
VENUS,
DAVID G. BOND, Master;

Burthen about 2000 barrels flour, is a substantial fast sailing ship and will be in readiness to receive a cargo on Monday next. For freight apply to the Master on board, or to

Wm. Newton.

June 16. 3tf

☞ Brigade Orders.

THE Commissioned Officers of the Second Legion, will be trained by the Brigade Inspector, on Thursday the 22d, Friday 23d, and Saturday 24th instant, on the common of Alexandria, near the powder house.

By order of
Brigadier-General JOHN MASON,

John Cox, Brigade Major
And Inspector M. D. C.

June 16. 3t

Public Sale.

THIS DAY, at 11 *o'clock*,
Will be sold, on a credit of 60 days, for approved endorsed negotiable notes—

20 hogsheads of first quality Sugar.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

June 16.

COFFEE & LOGWOOD.

THIS DAY LANDING from the schooner Friendship, capt. Bell, from Barracoa, and for Sale by

LAWRASDN & FOWLE,
45,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee,
6 tons Logwood.

For Freight,

The Barque
EDWARD,
Moses Emery, Master;

Burthen about 2200 barrels, is an excellent vessel in complete order, and daily expected from an eastern port. For terms

Apply as above.

June 16.

☞ *Removal.*

THE subscriber intends to remove from Dumfries to the town of Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, about the last of the present month. Those who have confided business to his care, will please apply to *Philip Harrison*, or *William A. G. Dade*, who are in possession of their papers and particularly informed of the state of their suits.

John H. Peyton.

Dumfries, June 6—(16) co12t

Notice is hereby given,

That a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Virginia, praying leave to make a turnpike road from the foot of Great Hunting Creek Bridge, leading from Henry-street, in the town of Alexandria, to the town of Fredericksburgh, pursuing the present stage rout as near as practicability of ground combined with shortness of distance will admit.

June 16. law4w

Fish for Family Use.

A FEW barrels of Prime FISH, put up particularly for family use, for sale by

John G. Francis,
Union Street.

June 14. 3t

PORTER CELLAR.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened the very convenient CELLAR under Mr. *Gilman's* house on Royal-street, where he intends to keep constantly, a supply of

Porter, Ale & Cider,

For sale by the dozen, or single bottle.

—ALSO—

ALE AND BEER BY DRAUGHT.

Those who please to favor him with their custom shall be treated with every possible attention.

James Crawford.

May 29. d5t law4t.

Wanted to Hire,

BY THE MONTH OR YEAR,

A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, to whom, if of approved character, very liberal wages would be given. Enquire at the Printing Office of the Alexandria Gazette.

June 10.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,

Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

NOTICE.

ELISHA JANNEY having by his indenture duly executed and dated the 29th day of last month, conveyed to the subscriber the whole of his estate real personal & mixed, in trust for the purpose of disposing of the same and applying the proceeds thereof to the payment of his debts—all those indebted to the said *Elisha Janney*, by bond, bill, note, or book account, are hereby requested to settle the same with Mr. *Michael Cleary*, who may be found at the said Janney's counting room on his wharf, and is duly authorised for that purpose by

Richard M. Scott, *Trustee.*

June 9. dtf

USEFUL PROPERTIES
OF
YARWOOD'S
Patent Washing Machine.

THIS highly useful Machine is found by experience to excel any hitherto in use. It will wash as many cloaths (by the assistance of one person) in an hour as can be washed in a whole day, without the possibility of injuring, fretting or tearing the most delicate article, and with less than half the quantity of soap. It occupies very little more space than the common wash-tub, and with the least care will not create any slop or wet—the construction is very simple and attended with little expence. A further description of its qualities is now deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed none will purchase without examining it.

We the subscribers do hereby certify that we have found, on trial, the above named Machine to answer fully the above description. Given under our hands this 5th day of May, A. D. 1809.

John Sellers,
John Markland,
Elizabeth Lomax,
Susan Sellers,
Samuel Hatterslay.
Eleanor Busel,
Sarah Drown,
Mary Higdon,
John Drown.

☞ I have examied the above Machine, seen it in operation, and believe it to answer the description.

J. Swift.

May 5.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase one or more rights in the above Machine, can be supplied by applying to

Wm. C. Newton.

Prince street, Alexandria.

May 6. 3m

N. B. All persons are cautioned against making or using the above Machine without a certificate from me.

W. C. NEWTON.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Corner of King and Union-streets,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.
50 barrels Whiskey.
1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.
Goshen do. in casks.
5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.
1000 do. white do.
French Brandy.
Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, *of the latest importations.*
Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads and barrels.
Do inferior qualities, in do.
Molasses, in hogsheads.
Clover Seed, warranted fresh.
Cotton, in bales and by retail.
Candles, mould and dipped.
Loaf and Lump Sugar.
Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco, Madder, Copperas, Soal Leather, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Best Superfine Flour, for private families, a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats,
a[illegible]r of Paris, &c.

[illegible]nd 17. d

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold, at public auction, at Northumberland court house, in the county of Northumberland, and state of Virginia, on TUESDAY, the fifth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon,

Five contiguous Plantations,

Amounting together to about 2700 Acres,

SITUATE on the river Potomac, and within about three miles of the court-house. These estates formerly belonged to *Presley Thornton*, Esq. and are the same on which he lived. They have never been seen by either of the subscribers; but it is understood, that about 1700 acres of them are as valuable low grounds as any on the river, and a considerable part thereof heavily timbered. The uplands consist of about 1000 acres, and the whole is well calculated for the production of corn, wheat, tobacco, timothy, and small grain of all kinds, in great abundance. The waters are said to abound with excellent fish, oysters, and wild fowl. The water carriage is easy and convenient to Norfolk, Baltimore, Alexandria, and the city of Washington; and as these estates possess several good mill seats, with an abundance of water, and a plentiful supply of [illegible]ber, they must be very valuable.

The premises will be shewn to persons inclining to purchase, by Col. *James Moore*, who lives on them, or by *Samuel Blackwell*, Esq. who lives near to them; and the terms of payment may be known a sufficient time before the sale, by applying to either of them, or to the subscriber in the city of Philadelphia.

Wm. LEWIS.

June 1—(8) dts

Robert Gray,

Bookseller and Stationer, King-street, Alexandria, has just received, for sale,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

The Columbiad, a poem, by Joel Barlow, in large quarto, with plates—the most elegant work ever printed in America. Same work, in two volumes, 12 mo. Teli amed, or the World Explained. Steuben's Military Discipline. Hugh Trevor. Littleton's Letter-Writer in London. Discarded Son. Lay of an Irish Harp. Marmion. Harriot's Struggles. Whitfield's Sermons. Burns's Works. Spectator. Milton's Works Sterne's Works. Young's Night Thoughts. Botanic Garden. Telemachus, in French. Ferguson's Astronomy. Hervey's Meditations. Duncan's Logic. Johnson's Pocket Dictionary. Domestic Cookery. Gulliver's Travels. Common Prayer Book. gilt and plain. Catholic ditto. Nugent's French Pocket Dictionary. Roderick Random. Lovers of La Vendee. New Week's Preparation for the Sacrament. Geographical Compilations. Murray's Grammar, large and small. Pleader's Assistant. History of America. Don Quixotte. With a good assortment of Writing and Letter Paper, Bonnet Boards, &c. &c.

ALSO, the following musical articles.

A few Violins of a very superior quality.—Common do. from 3 dollars price, up to 12 dollars. Violin Bows, Bridges and Screw Pins. Best Roman Violin Strings, extra long Russian horse hair for Violin Bows. Clarafied Rozin for do. Instructions for the Piano, Violin, Flute, Fife and Clarinett. German Flutes, tipt and plain. One excellent C. Clarinett. One Hautboy. Clarinett & Hautboy reeds. Military Fifes of a superior quality. Common do.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS,

A selection of modern SONGS, sett to music for the Flute or Violin.

Madisons March, as played by the City Band on the 4th of March last, composed by P. Mauro, Washington City. Madison's March, as played at the New Theatre Philadelphia and Baltimore, composed by A Reingle. Both Marches set for the Piano Forte

Valuable Property for Sale.

FIVE LOTS for sale, lying in the town of Alexandria, between Prince and Duke streets, two of the said Lots have fronts on Water street of 22 feet 2 inches each, extending 150 feet back, the other two have each a front on Union street of 22 feet 2 inches, and extend back 150 feet.

The other Lot has a front of 44 feet 4 inches on Union street, extending 220 feet to Potomac river—On the front there is a valuable Wharf, which is at present fit to accommodate large vessels, and may, if necessary, be extended to seven fathom water. There is on the water lot a Store-house 20 by 40 feet, two story high, built with stone; the streets in front of the above lots are well paved.—For terms of sale apply to *Joshua & Thomas Gilpin*, the proprietors, in Philadelphia, or to *George Gilpin* in Alexandria.

May 22. 2awlm

NOTICE.

AS the cherry season is approaching, and the subscriber has for many years past experienced depredations on his farm at the mouth of Hunting Creek, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trespassing in any manner on said farm, as he is determined to take notice of those who do.

James C. West.

West Grove, June 12—18. eo2t

OBSERVE.

The following MEDICINES are sold by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller, in King-street—and by N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, Alexandria.

LEE's ELIXIR!

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate, coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions. A single trial of this medicine will prove its efficacious quality in restoring a perspiration common to healthy people; it dislodges and expels the tough viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthening the weakened vessels of the lungs, thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms of course are effectually and permanently conquered. The great number of cures performed in 1808 by this elegant and useful preparation, is sufficient to astonish and convince those that labor under colds, coughs, consumptions, &c. of being immediately relieved, without saying any thing of the many thousands benefitted in former years; however for the information of those persons, if any there be, that have not heard of the balsamic qualities of Lee's Elixir, we give the names of the following persons who are well known to our citizens in general as persons of known integrity and strict veracity. From the following certifieates it will plainly appear, that a three year's consumption, a common cold or cough, are all with ease removed by Lee's Elixir.

Messrs. R. Lee and Son,

The superior qualities of your medicine, called *Lee's Elixir*, induces me to give you this certificate for publication, to point to my suffering fellow mortals the road to health, the most valuable of all earthly possessions. For upwards of three years I have been afflicted with a severe cough tightness of the breast, lowness of spirits, and a gradual wasting of the flesh; having tried different medicines recommended for such cases, without receiving any real benefit; fortunately one of your advertisements was given to me—I immediately applied to *Mr. Vance*, 178, *Market street*, for some of your Elixir, which has contrary to the expectations of my friends restored me to my former good state of health. Any other information will be given by me.

George Harwood,

Market street, Baltimore

Messrs R. Lee & Son,

You are at liberty to publish for the good of others, the benefit I have received from your excellent preparation called *Lee's Elixir*. Being afflicted with violent pains in the breast, loss of appetite, and a debility of the whole system, which rendered me unable to attend to business, being advised to try your Elixir, I procured two bottles of Messieurs Warner and Hanna, which has entirely removed the complaint, and restored me to a perfect state of health. From the good effect of your Elixir I was led to suppose your other medicines were equally efficacious, which induced me to give your Worm Lozenges to my children, and with pleasure I inform you they had the desired effect. Any other information I shall give on application to me at my house in Sly's-street, Baltimore.

John Keller.

Messrs. R. Lee & Son,

In December last I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which time my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than my breath. Some of my friends having observed to me, that much good had been done by the use of *Lee's Elixir*, advised me to procure a bottle from Messrs. Warner and Hanna, which I accordingly did—and to those persons unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing that three doses should remove the pains in my breast, and the use of the one bottle restored me to PERFECT HEALTH.

J. A. Smith,

Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild certain and efficacious in its operations.—Should no worms exist in the body, it will without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and bad indigestions, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, obstinate gleets, flour albus [or whites impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drop

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermitten fevers.

Lee's Genuine Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch

Which is warranted an infallible remedy in one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the use of other remedies.

Persian Lotion,

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water,

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes:

Tooth Ache Drops,

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaister.

DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Indian Vegetable Specific,

A certain and never failing cure for venereal complaints.

N. B. Each and every medicine above enumerated, have directions describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

April 3.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Rosin, Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Sailing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

TO RENT,

The Washington Tavern, in Alexandria.

I WISH TO RENT for a term of years the above mentioned TAVERN, with the out-houses thereunto belonging. It is situated on King-street, the most central and public part of Alexandria. The building are commodious and good, and the stand excelled by none in the place. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as it is very generally known, having been occupied as a public house for upwards of twelve years.

Possession may be had the 15th July next.

John Dundas.

May 8 d6t eo

FOR SALE,

Mrs. Law's FARM, *near this town*

Terms, which will be very accommodating, made known by WALTER JONES, Esq. in Washington.

May 30. o